BENEDIKTOV, I.A.---(continued) Card 4.

[Agricultural encyclopedia] Sel'skokhoziaistvennaia entsikolopediia. Izd.3-e, perer. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo selkhoz. lit-ry. Vol.5. [T-IA.] 1956. 663 p. (MLRA 9:9)
(Agriculture--Dictionaries and encyclopedias)

AKSENOVA, A. S.

VIKTOROVA, O. N. and AKSENOVA, A. S. "Bacillar dysentery in macaco monkeys in the Sukhumi nursery", Trudy Sukhum. biol. stantsii Akad. med. nauk SSSR, Vol. I, 1949, p. 258-63, - Bibliog: 8 items.

SO: U-4393, 19 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey', No. 22, 1949).

AKSENOVA, A. S.

VIKTOROVA, O. N. and AKSENOVA, A. S. "A study of Schmitz-type bacteria strains excreted by monkeys", Trudy Sukhum. biol. stantsii Akad. med. nauk SSSR, Vol. I, 1949, p. 264-69, - Bibliog: 16 items.

SO: U-4393, 19 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey', No. 22, 1949).

AKSENOVA, A. S.

AKSENOVA, A. S. and KHUTSISHVILI, L. M. "Paratyphoid infection of the 'Erealsa' type in monkeys", Trudy Sukhum. biol. stantsii Akad. med. nauk SSSR, Vol. I, 1949, p. 270-87, - Bibliog: p. 287.

SO: U-4393, 19 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey', No. 22, 1949).

AKSENOVA, A.S.

USSR/Medicine - Dysentery Jul 53

"Experimental Sonne Dysentery in Monkeys and Protective Inoculation Against This Disease," V. L. Troitskiy, P. L. Rubinshteyn, V. D. Gekker, A. S. Aksenova, Inst of Epid and Mikrobiol im N. F. Gamaleya, Acad Med Sci, USSR; Sukhumi Med-Biol Sta, Acad Med Sci USSR

Zhur Mikro, Epid, i Immun, No 7, pp 58-63

Rhesus monkeys could be infected with Sonne dysentery, but not with Flexner dysentery. They apparently often carry Flexner bacilli and become resistant to them. On clinical recovery, the infected monkeys contined to carry and eliminate Sonne bacilli for a long time. The antigenic and immunogenic properties of Sonne bacilli passed through monkeys did not undergo any significant changes. Monkey strains of Flexner bacilli were found to differ from human strins in that they have an additional receptor.

267T47

AKSENOVA, A. S.

USSR/Medicine - Dysentery Jul 53

"The Significance of B_2-Hypovitaminosis for the Reproduction of Experimental Dysentery Infection in Monkeys," A. A. Kashayeva, A. S. Aksenova, Sukhumi Med-Biol Sta, Acad Med Sci USSR

Zhur Mikro, Epid, i Immun, No 7, pp 63-68

Results obtained on rhesus monkeys indicate that when a slight M-hypovitaminosis (lack of the B_2 complex M-component, i.e., of folic acid) is established by feeding a defective diet, the monkeys can be infected with Flexner dysentery.

267T48

TUMANYAN, M.A.; AKSENOVA, A.S.; TROITSKIY, V.L., professor, zaveduyushchiy; TIMAKOV, V.D., professor, direktor.

Experimental Sonne dysentery in monkeys and preventive vaccination against it. Second report. Testing the efficacy of the protective vaccination against Sonne dysentery in experiments with monkeys. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. no.8:20-26 Ag '53. (MLRA 6:11)

1. Otdel meditsinskoy mikrobiologii Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. pochetnogo akademika N.F.Gamalei Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Troitskiy). 2. Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii im. pochetnogo akademika N.F.Gamalei Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Timakov). 3. Sukhumskaya mediko-biologicheskaya stantsiya Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR. (Dysentery) (Vaccination)

AKSENOVA, A.S.

Nature of para-agglutinating strains of B. coli in monkeys. Zhur. mikrobiol.epid.i immun. no.2:7-11 F '54. (MLRA 7:3)

1. Iz laboratorii infektsionnoy patologii mediko-biologicheskoy stantsii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (direktor - doktor meditsinskikh nauk G.Yu.Malis). (Escherichia coli)

AKSENOVA, A.S.

Frequency and regularity of isolation of paraagglutinating strains of Escherichia coli in monkeys. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. no.6:67 Je '54. (MLRA 7:7)

1. Iz Sukhumskoy mediko-biologicheskoy stantsii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR.
(ESCHERICHIA COLI) (SHIGELLA)

AKSENOVA, A.S.

PLETSITYY, D.F.,; LABINSKAYA, A.S.,; AKSENOVA, A.S.

Rate of accumulation of antibodies following revaccination. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 27 no.1:32-36 Ja '56 (MLRA 9:5)

1. Iz Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii (dir.-prof. V.N. Chernigovskiy) i Sukhumskoy mediko-biologicheskoy stantsii AMN SSSR (dir.-kandidat biologicheskikh nauk I.A. Utkin)

(TETANUS, immunology,
revaccination, eff. on antibody form. (Rus))
(VACCINES AND VACCINATION,
tetanus, antibody form. after revaccination (Rus))

AKSENOVA, A. S., TUMANYAN, M. A., and DZHIKIDZE, E. K.

"The Effectiveness of Protective Vaccination Against Dysentery in Experiments on Monkeys," by M. A. Tumanyan, E. K. Dzhikidze and A. S. Aksenova, Institute of Epidemiology, and Microbiology imeni Gamaleya, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR and Sukhumi Medical-Biological Station, Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, Zhurnal Mikrobiologii, Epidemiologii i Immunobiologii, Vol 27, No 9, Sep 56, pp 81-86

On the basis of a theory advanced in 1951, reported by Tumanyan and Aksenova in Zhurnal Mikrobiologii, Epidemiologii i Immunobiologii, No 8, 1953, to the effect that peroral immunization with a polysaccharide-protein complex and corpuscular vaccine protected monkeys from experimental infection with dysentery, various other methods of vaccination against this disease were tested on monkeys in 1954.

The animals were immunized against Sonne's dysentery by the following methods: (a) tablets, three times orally; (b) formolinized vaccine, three times subcutaneously; (c) immunogen, six times orally; (d) live Sonne culture, once subcutaneously; (e) parenterally and enterally (formolinized vaccine once subcutaneously and immunogen three times perorally).

On analysis of the data collected in these experiments it was concluded that vaccination of monkeys against Sonne's dysentery does not protect them from the development of the disease after artificial infection, but does somewhat lighten the course of the disease, reduce the rate of bacteria elimination, and decrease the intensity.

Two tables included show characteristics of the animals according to sex and age, and doses of immunizing preparations used; and results of bacteriological investigation of the monkeys at various times after immunization.

Sum 1258

AKSENOVA, A. S

"Dysenteric Bacteria of Monkeys at New Castle"
p. 21

in book publ. by Inst. Esperimental Pathology and Therapy, Acad. Medical Sci. USSR, Problems of Infectious Pathology in Monkey Experiments, Editor, B. A. Lapin (Cand. Medical Sci.) Sukhumi, 1958.

AKSENOVA, A. S.

"Frequency and Regularity of the Secretion of Paragluttination in the Strains of the Intestinal Tubercle-bacillus of Monkeys"
p. 93

in book publ. by Inst. Experimental Pathology and Therapy, Acad. Medical Sci. USSR, Problems of Infectious Pathology in Monkey Experiments, Editor, B. A. Lapin (Cand. Medical Sci.) Sukhumi, 1958.

AKSENOVA, A. S.

"On the Problem of the Antigenic Structure of Para-strains of the Intestinal Tubercle-bacillus"
p. 103

in book publ. by Inst. Experimental Pathology and Therapy, Acad. Medical Sci. USSR, Problems of Infectious Pathology in Monkey Experiments, Editor, B. A. Lapin (Cand. Medical Sci.) Sukhumi, 1958.

AKSENOVA, A. S.

"The Study of the Immunogenic Relationship of Para-strains B coli"
p. 107

in book publ. by Inst. Experimental Pathology and Therapy, Acad. Medical Sci. USSR, Problems of Infectious Pathology in Monkey Experiments, Editor, B. A. Lapin (Cand. Medical Sci.) Sukhumi, 1958.

AKSENOVA, A. S.

"On the Problem of the Receipt of Para-Zonnyestrains of the Intestinal Tubercle-bacillus"
p. 115

in book publ. by Inst. Experimental Pathology and Therapy, Acad. Medical Sci. USSR, Problems of Infectious Pathology in Monkey Experiments, Editor, B. A. Lapin (Cand. Medical Sci.) Sukhumi, 1958.

AKSENOVA, A. S.
GEKKER, V. D.
GVAZAVA, I. S

"The Use of New Antibiotics for the Treatment of Dysentery"
p. 131

in book publ. by Inst. Experimental Pathology and Therapy, Acad. Medical Sci. USSR, Problems of Infectious Pathology in Monkey Experiments, Editor, B. A. Lapin (cand. Medical Sci.) Sukhumi, 1958.

AKSENOVA, A. S.

"Paratyphoid Carrier of the Monkey"
p. 159

in book publ. by Inst. Experimental Pathology and Therapy, Acad. Medical Sci. USSR, Problems of Infectious Pathology in Monkey Experiments, Editor, B. A. Lapin (Cand. Medical Sci.) Sukhumi, 1958.

AKSENOVA, A.S.

~~AKSYENOVA, A. S.~~
NEFED'YEVA, N. P.

"The Study of the Antigenic Structure of the Salmonella, of the Secretions from the Intestines of the Monkey"
p. 167

in book pub. by Inst. Experimental Pathology and Therapy, Acad. Medical Sci. USSR, Problems of Infectious Pathology in Monkey Experiments, Editor, B. A. Lapin (Cand. Medical Sci.) Sukhumi, 1958.

DZHIKIDZE, E.K.; AKSENOVA, A.S.

Effect of ionizing radiations on the course of dysentrial infection. Med. rad. 4 no.4:44-50 Ap '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz laboratorii infektsionnoy patologii Sukhumskoy mediko-biologicheskoy stantsii AMN SSSR (Nauchnyy rukovoditel' - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. V. L. Troitskiy).

(SHIGELLA, infect.
eff. of x-rays in monkeys (Rus))
(ROENTGEN RAYS, effects,
on exper. Shigella infect. in monkeys (Rus))

LARINA, I.A.; DZHIKIDZE, E.K.; AKSENOVA, A.S.

Effectiveness of sorbed tritoxoid with reference to gas gangrene in experiments on monkeys. Preliminary report. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 52 no.9:88-90 S '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Iz otdela ranevykh infektsiy (zav. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR G.V. Vygodchikov) Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F. Gamalei (dir. - prof. S.N. Muromtsev [deceased]) AMN SSSR i Instituta eksperimental'noy patologii i terapii (direktor - doktor med.nauk B.A. Lapin) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR G.V. Vygodchikovym.

(GANGRENE)
(TOXINS AND ANTITOXINS)

26444
S/016/61/000/010/001/001
D037/D113

27.2400 also 3212

AUTHORS: Dzhikidze, E.K., and Aksenova, A.S.

TITLE: The efficacy of chemotherapy in radiation sickness caused by fractional radiation

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 10, 1961, 11-16

TEXT: The authors refer to previously published data on the efficacy of chemotherapeutic preparations and antibiotics in acute radiation sickness in animals (Lambert, Kiselev, Sivertseva, Buzini, Troitskiy, Tumanyan, Shevtsova and Reynirs) and to their own studies in this field. In former investigations they had found that fractional irradiations of monkeys with a total dose of 450 r caused serious radiation sickness complicated by infectious processes which negatively influenced the course of radiation sickness and shortened the life of the irradiated body. The present study was conducted in order to find out whether it is possible, with the aid of chemotherapeutic preparations, to prevent the development of bacteremia in animals repeatedly subjected to small doses of ionizing irradiation. The

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The efficacy of chemotherapy...

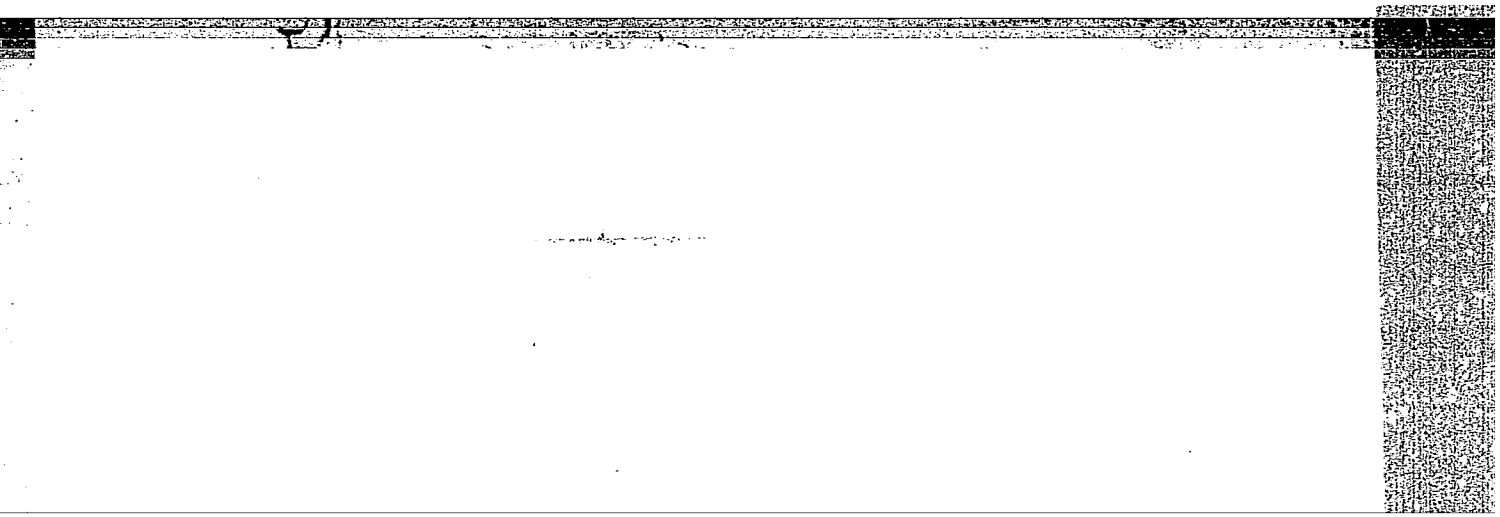
solution of this problem would also make it possible to explain what significance the infectious agent has during radiation sickness caused by fractional irradiation. Nineteen 1½ to 2 years-old monkeys, all carriers of Flexner's bacilli, were subjected to daily gamma irradiation in fractional doses (25.2 - 26.34 r) from a Co^{60} source up to a total dose of 1000 r. After a 650 r dose had been administered, the monkeys were separated into two groups. Nine of them were treated with antibiotics in combination with vitamins, whilst the other ten served as control animals. The animals were treated for one month. According to a special system suggested by Troitskiy and Tumanyan, the monkeys were treated twice daily with streptomycin, penicillin and levomycetin, all taken simultaneously. The monkeys were given 50,000 U streptomycin and 100,000 U penicillin intramuscularly, and 50,000 U streptomycin and 0.25 g levomycetin were simultaneously administered orally. Besides antibiotics, once daily the monkeys were treated with 0.1 g vitamin C, 0.5 ml of a 5% vitamin B_1 solution, injected intramuscularly and 5 ml of a 10% calcium gluconate solution taken intravenously. After a short time symptoms of a developing radiation sickness appeared. Changes in the peripheral blood of two monkeys (Nos. 2701 and 2774) are mentioned. (Fig 1

Card 2/9

DZHIDIDZE, E.K.; AKSENOVA, A.S.

Effectiveness of drug therapy in radiation sickness caused by fractional irradiation. Zhur.mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 32 no.10:11-16 O '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Iz Instituta eksperimental'noy patologii i terapii AMN SSSR.
(RADIATION SICKNESS) (ANTIBIOTICS)



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[illegible] Laboratoriya infektsionnoy patologii Institute eksperimental'noy [illegible] Institute

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27 2400

AUTHOR: Dzhikidze, E.K., Aksenova, A.S.

TITLE: Latent infections in monkeys with radiation sickness induced by fractionated irradiation.

PERIODICAL: Meditskinkaya Radiologiya, no.3, 1962, 53-58

TEXT: The course of latent infections following chronic irradiations with small doses has been insufficiently studied. Experiments were carried out on 29 monkeys, 12 of which were x-irradiated with a daily dose of 16.80r and 17 received a daily dose of 21.04r gamma-rays (Co^{60}). In 25 monkeys infectious compli-

cations appeared at various periods after irradiation. These

Card 1/2

Latent infections.....

consisted mainly of an activation of latent dysenteric infections. Activation of paratyphoid, pneumonia, septicemia and pulmonary TB was also observed. The course of the infections was atypical in most cases and the main symptoms of the disease were but slightly present. 26 out of 29 monkeys died within 27 to 95 days of irradiation, after a total radiation dose of 450-1699r.

ASSOCIATION: Institut Eksperimental'noy Patologii i Terapia AMN SSSR (institute of Experimental Pathology and Therapy. AMS USSR)

SUBMITTED: September 25, 1961

Card 2/2

GVAZAVA, I.S.; MAGAKYAN, G.O.; RAVICH, I.V.; AKSENOVA, A.S.

Experimental polymyxin M therapy of bacillary dysentery in monkeys. Antibiotiki 7 no.4:327-331 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Klinicheskoye otdeleniye Instituta eksperimental'noy patologii i terapii AMN SSSR, Sukhumi, i kafedra mikrobiologii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof. Z.V. Yermol'yeva) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(DYSENTERY) (POLYMYXIN)

27.1220

4916
S/016/63/000/001/001/001
A066/A126

AUTHORS: Dzhikidze, E. K., Aksenova, A. S.

TITLE: Vaccination of monkeys against gas gangrene caused by Cl. perfringens under conditions of extended irradiation

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, no. 1, 1963, 132 - 137

TEXT: To clear up inconsistencies in published data, the authors studied the effect of irradiation in small doses, repeated over long periods, on the natural resistance and active immunization of 24 monkeys (Macacus rhesus) infected with gas gangrene. Two- to six-year old animals were irradiated with Co^{60} for 18 to 20 months in daily doses of 1.17 - 1.34 r. The integral dose was 519 - 600 r. Test 1: When the total dose has been applied, a 0.25 - 2 ml intramuscular injection of a Cl. perfringens suspension, activated with 0.1 ml of a 50% $CaCl_2$ solution, was administered. Test 2: Nine monkeys were reimmunized after 9 - 12 months (doses, 270 and 350 r) with a tritoxoid containing per-

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found in animals irradiated with 600 r, and up to 17 AE/ml after a dose of 519 r and administration of 6 DL. The controls were infected more severely than the animals exposed to 519 r. The seriousness of the disease, therefore, depended on the number of germs introduced and on the antitoxin titer in the blood at the moment of infection. In all monkeys infected with 3 DL, a titer of 0.25 - 1 AE prevented death. Even those animals infected with 6 DL survived. Considerable leucocytosis, increase in the sedimentation rate of blood corpuscles, and loss in weight were observed in this group. Conclusions: Small doses of irradiation over long periods do not reduce resistance to Cl. perfringens, but even seem to stimulate it. Immunogenesis is not affected by integral doses of 500 - 580 r, but a slight negative effect becomes evident with 600 r. There are 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut eksperimental'noy patologii i terapii AMN SSSR (Institute of Experimental Pathology and Therapeutics, AMN USSR)

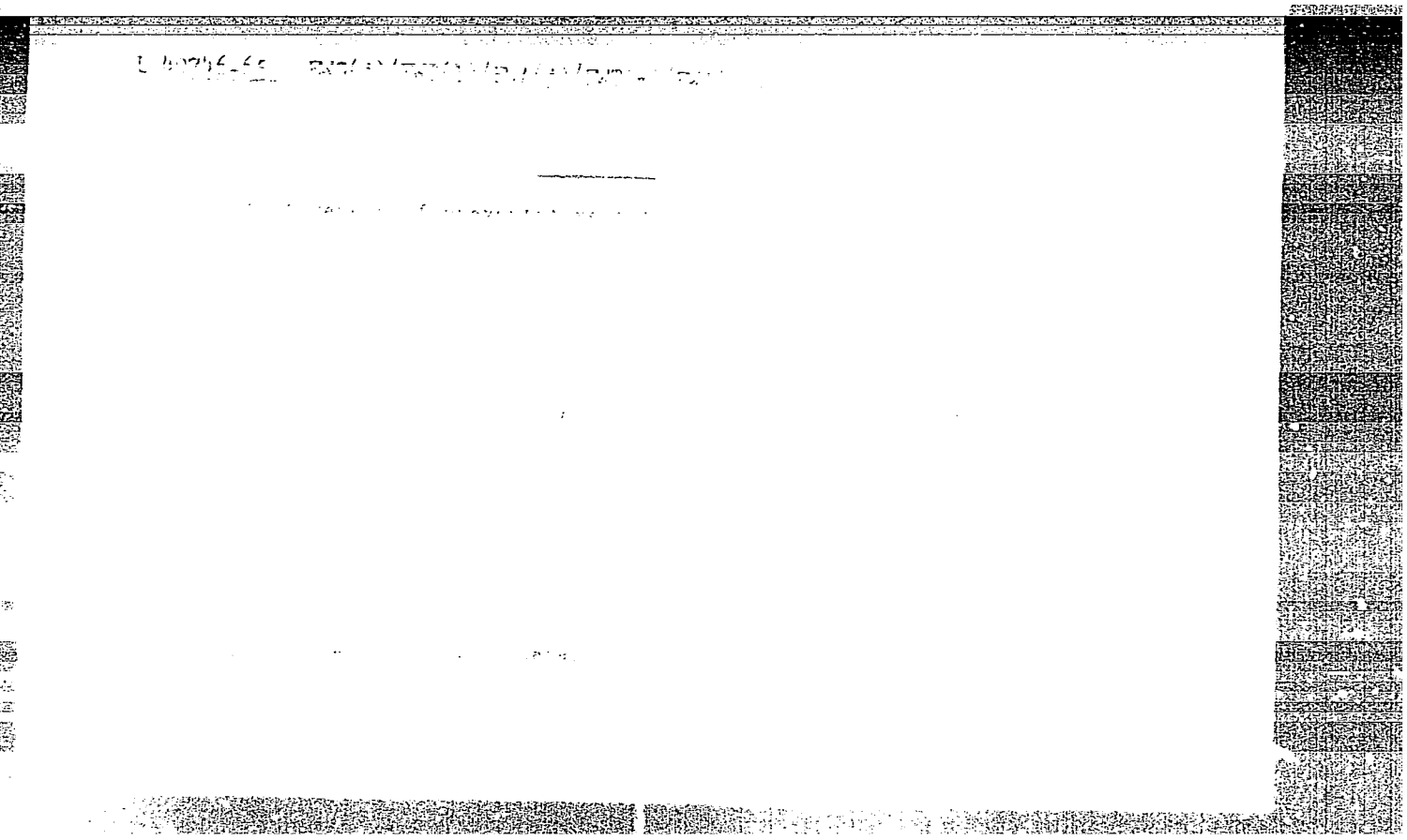
SUBMITTED: July 10, 1961

Card 3/3

DZHIKIDZE, E.K.; AKSENOVA, A.S.; STASILEVICH, Z.K.

Active immunity against gas gangrene in monkeys under conditions of acute radiation sickness. Zh. mikrobiol. 40 no.7: 68-72 Jl '63 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz Instituta eksperimental'noy patologii i terapii AMN SSSR.



AKSENOVA, A.V.

USSR/ Analytical Chemistry. General Problems. G-1

Abs Jour: Referat. Zhur.-Khimiya, No. 8, 1957, 27118.

Author : K.A. Sukhenko, I.O. Mladentseva, N.P. Gorozhankina, Z.S. Platonova, A.V. Aksenova, S.M. Il'ina.

Inst. : Academy of Sciences of USSR.

Title : Production and Study of Standards of Various Alloys for Spectral Analysis.

Orig Pub: Izv. AN SSSR, Ser. fiz., 1955, 19, No. 2, 161 - 164.

Abstract: Abridged review of the state of production of standards for spectral analysis in USSR. The method of casting of standards at the Scientific Research Institute of Ministry of Aviation Industry is described. The application of the method of continued casting for preparing standards

Card 1/2

Aksenova, A. V.

AUTHORS: Moiseyeva, K.A., Sukhenko, K.A., Mladentseva, S.I., Aksenova, A.V. 32-11-19/60

TITLE: The Spectral Analysis of Alloys on a Titanium Basis (Spektral'nyy analiz splavov na osnove titana)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya Laboratoriya, 1957, Vol. 23, Nr 11, pp. 1316-1316 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In this paper a method for the quantitative spectral analysis for the elements Al, Cr, Fe and Si is recommended. Gauges for this purpose were obtained in form of rods of 13 mm diameter by melting in the induction furnace. Special research work showed that for spectral analysis it makes no difference whether the samples are obtained from the melt or forged. The chemical composition of the standard samples was checked according to the data obtained from 5 laboratories, and data relating to their structural uniformity were obtained from 3 special laboratories. Spectral analysis was carried out on a spectrograph with average dispersion by means of the generator ИГ-2. A carbon rod was used as electrode. For the purpose of determining the content of aluminum, chromium, and iron the following pairs were selected:

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'The Spectral Analysis of Alloys on a Titanium Basis 32-11-19/60

{Al 3961.53 {Ti 3989.76	{Cr 2843.25 {Ti 2841.94	{Al 3092.71 {Ti 3048.77	{Cr 2766.54 {Ti 2841.94	{Fe 2599.40 {Ti 2555.99

The analysis was carried out on the following conditions: voltage of the second transformer winding 13 kV, self-induction 0.01, amperage 2 A, annealing 1.5 min., spark spacing 2 mm. This method has already been introduced in industrial plants. There is 1 table.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

SOV/48-23-9-43/57

24(7)

AUTHORS: Sukhenko, K. A., Mladentseva, O. I., Aksenova, A. V.

TITLE: The Setting of Standards for Various Alloys and the Investigation of the Influence of "Third" Elements Therein

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1959, Vol 23, Nr 9, pp 1147 - 1148 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the introduction it is said that standards for Al-, Ni-, and Ti-alloys and refractory steels are set for industrial purposes, and that many of these alloys having a high content of alloy elements (2o-3o%) contain 0.01-0.0005% admixtures. The setting of standards of Al-alloys by casting and the setting of standards of Ti-alloys in the arc furnace is then dealt with. The most favorable analysis conditions selected by the authors for titanium alloys are then given, and table 1 shows the mean arithmetic error in the spectral analysis of 3 Ti-alloys. The influence exercised by "third" elements in the standard upon the results of the spectral analysis is described as being an essential problem. Thus, the introduction of 0.5% Zn into Al-alloys influences the determination of magnesium considerably. As examples, table 1 shows the cali-

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bration curves for the determination of boron and lead in various Ni-alloys. Experiments were then carried out by varying the amperage, the shape of the electrodes, and the like, in order to prevent the influence exercised by "third" elements, but these experiments were not successful. Finally, the possibility is pointed out of reducing the influence of "third" elements by a suitable selection of the light source. K. A. Moiseyeva took part in the investigation of titanium alloys. There are 1 figure, 1 table and 2 Soviet references.

MLADENTSEVA, O.I.; GOROZHANKINA, N.P.; SUKHENKO, K.A.; AKSENOVA, A.V.

Spectrum analysis of nickel alloys into basic components and impurities. Trudy Kom. anal. khim. 12:355-365 '60. (MIRA 13:8)
(Nickel alloys--Analysis)
(Spectrum analysis)

37052
S/032/62/028/005/002/009
B117/B101

18.1944

AUTHORS: Voronezhskaya, I. A., Mladentseva, O. I., Aksenova, A. V., and Gradoboyeva, R. A.

TITLE: Spectroscopic analysis of the magnesium alloy МЛ-11 (ML-11)

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 28, no. 5, 1962, 557-558

TEXT: The rare earths (Ce, Nd, Pr, La) as well as Zn and Zr contained in the new heat-resistant magnesium alloy МЛ-11 (ML-11) were determined by spectrochemical analysis. This method, which is similar to that described by Sh. G. Melamed, S. M. Polyakov, M. G. Zemkova (Zavodskaya laboratoriya. XXVI, 5, 554 (1960)), is based on the use of synthetic powder samples of known composition. The rare earths are completely removed before the spectrographic determination begins. A photographic technique of spectroscopic analysis, based on the use of solid standards, was devised. The apparatus used, consisted of an ИСП-28 (ISP-28) spectrograph (slit width, 23 μ) and an ИГ-3 (IG-3) generator (burning time 20 sec, time of exposure 30 sec) for the determination of Zn, Zr, Ce, and La, and

Card 1/2

SHAROVA, A.S.; SKLYAROV, G.A.; AKSENOVA, B.F.

Group and fractional composition of humus in grey forest soils of the Sim agricultural zone of Bashkiria. Mat. po izuch. pochv Bash. ASSR no.1:50-61 '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Sim Valley--Forest soils)(Sim Valley--Humus)

SHAROVA, A.S.; SKLYAROV, G.A.; AKSENOVA, B.F.; RADTSEVA, G. Ye.

Available zinc content of certain soils of the Sim agricultural zone of Bashkiria. Mat. po izuch. pochv Bash. ASSR no.1:94-99 '60. (MIRA 14:3)

(Sim Valley--Soils--Zinc content)

AKSENOVA, E.B.; TYURIN, Yu.M.

Tempering thin glass. Stek.i ker. 19 no.5:10-12 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Glass manufacture)

S/138/60/000/012/006/009
A051/A027

AUTHORS: Magaril, R.Z., Aksenova, E.I.

TITLE: Raw Material for the Production of Carbon Blacks

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i rezina, 1960, No. 12, pp 24-27

TEXT: The increase in carbon black production by the end of the current Seven-Year Plan (1959-65) is expected to be 2.2 times, mostly as a result of the growth in furnace carbon black production from liquid raw material. Petroleum raw material will be used 4.5 times more in this connection. It is pointed out here that the quantities of kerosene-gas-oil fractions produced from the pyrolysis of low-sulfur oils. (i.e., green oil) are inadequate. The present article deals with the question of the effect of the sulfur contained in carbon black on its properties. A sample of carbon black with a specific surface of 50 m^2/g containing 1.89% sulfur was used as the object of study. The sulfur distribution in the carbon black particle was investigated first. The carbon black was oxidized in a muffle furnace at various temperatures for a period of 15, 30 and 60 min. Table 1 shows the changes in the properties when oxidation took place in

Card 1/3

air. A second series of tests involved the processing of the carbon black for 30 min at various temperatures in a hydrogen atmosphere (Table 2). An assumption is made that the process has a diffusive nature. This was checked by processing the carbon black at 700°C during 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 hours in a hydrogen stream. Table 3 shows that with an increase in the processing time the amount of sulfur removed grows linearly, which also points to the diffusion nature of the process of sulfur removal. Conclusions are drawn that the desulfuring of carbon black takes place as a result of the hydrogen diffusion into the depth of the carbon black particle, the formation of hydrogen sulfide and its diffusion from the depth of the carbon black particle first to its surface and then into the gas stream. A false equilibrium is set up here regardless of the temperature of the process in the system $C-H_2S-CS_2-H_2$ leading to the presence of about 5% of carbon bisulfide in the gas. When processing carbon black in nitrogen at various temperatures the amount of sulfur removed does not depend on the processing temperature (Table 5). Sulfur is removed only from the surface. The estimated amount of sulfur on the surface in this case is found to be about 0.12%. It is further estimated that if the carbon, with which the sulfur removed is bound is equal to 2 molecular surface layers of carbon in weight, then the sulfur

Raw Material for the Production of Carbon Blacks

content in it would be: $\frac{0.12}{3.35 \cdot 50 \cdot 2 \cdot 1.9 \cdot 10^{-4}} = 1.89\ \%$

where 3.35 is the thickness of the monomolecular layer of the carbon in Å, 1.9 is the density of the carbon, 50 is the specific surface of carbon black, m^2/g. The results of the tests also led to the conclusion that the sulfur is distributed equally in the carbon black particle. There are no significant amounts of sulfur on the surface of the particle and a high quantity of sulfur in the carbon black has no great effect on the properties of the latter. An additional study was made of the sulfur distribution between carbon black and gas in the production of lamp, jet carbon blacks and experimental samples. The experiments were conducted on industrial equipment of the Omskiy sazhevyy zavod (Omsk Carbon Black Plant) and on experimental apparatus of NIIShP. The ГОСТ 1437-56 (GOST 1437-56) and ГОСТ 1431-49 (GOST 1431-49) methods were used for determining the sulfur content in carbon black and raw material; hydrogen sulfide in the gas was determined by the absorption of iodine in the solution; cadmium acetate and carbon bisulfide by the absorption of an alcohol KOH solution. The ratio of carbon

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MAGARIL, R.Z.; AKSENOVA, E.I.

Effect of the sulfur present in active furnace black on the rate of decomposition of hydrogen peroxide. Kauch. i rez. 22 no.8:24-27 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy konstruktorsko-tekhnologicheskiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti, g. Omsk.

MAGARIL, R.Z.; AKSENOVA, E.I.; TEREKHOVA, R.P.

Transformation of sulfurs compounds with the formation of carbon on a carbon surface. Gaz. prom. 7 no.4:50-54'62 (MIRA 17:7)

L 12807-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/RM

ACC NR: AP5028680 SOURCE CODE: UR/0318/65/000/011/0025/0028

AUTHOR: Gyul'misaryan, T. G.; Gilyazetdinov, L. P.; Aksenova, E. I.; Shmeleva, R. I.; Khokhlov, B. P.; Bystrov, K. M.; Sokolova, V. V.; Sinyakina, A. V.; Abayeva, B. T.; Okinshevich, N. A.

ORG: NIIShP; VNIINP: Novo-Yaroslavl Carbon Black Plant (Novo-Yaroslavskiy sazhevyy zavod); Volgograd Carbon Black Plant (Volgogradskiy sazhevyy zavod); Scientific Research Technological Design Institute (Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy konstruktorno-tekhnologicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Industrial tests of new types of petroleum stock in the production of activated PM-70 furnace black

SOURCE: Neftepererabotka i neftekhimiya, no. 11, 1965, 25-28

TOPIC TAGS: activated carbon, petroleum product, gas oil fraction, phenol

ABSTRACT: In order to confirm and develop the results of earlier studies which indicated that catalytic and thermal gas oil could be used in the production of activated furnace black, experimental batches of initial sulfur and hydrofined phenol extracts of catalytic and thermal gas oil were produced. The physicochemical characteristics of the new types of petroleum stock are compared with those of green oil; in the degree of aromatization they are identical, but in fractional composition, molecular weight, and viscosity, green oil is slightly lighter. Industrial tests confirmed that hydrofined phenol extracts of catalytic gas oil, the

Card 1/2 UDC: 66.095.21:547.21.001.5

L 12807-66

ACC NR: AP5028680

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initial sulfur-containing phenol extract of catalytic gas oil, and also mixtures of thermal gas oil and green oil (in the ratio of 60:40) can be used in the production of activated PM-70 furnace black in plants equipped with cyclone reactors, a dry system being used for trapping the black. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 07 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 006

jw

Card 2/2

AL'PEROVICH, V.Ya., inzh.; AKSENOVA, E.M.

Collecting thinly dispersed dust by spraying aerosols of sodium chloride solutions. Nauch. soob. VestNII no.1:41-44 '61. (MIRA 18:5)

ALYFEROVICH, V.Ya.; MARKOV, A.D.; AKSENOVA, E.M.

Investigating the method of chemical neutralization of poison gases during blasting operations conducted in Kuznetsk Basin mines. Nauch. soob. VostNII no.3:57-64 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

ALEKSEYEVA, Irina Dmitriyevna; LORENTS, N.V., dots., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; UMANSKIY, G.M., inzh., retsenzent; AKSENOVA, G.A., red.

[Electrical and magnetic measurements in railroad transportation] Elektricheskie i magnitnye izmereniia na zheleznodorozhnom transporte. Moskva, Transport, 1965. 227 p. (MIRA 18:8)

AKSENOVA, G.G.; GRUBOV, V.I.; RADCHENKO, I.F.

Optimal characteristics of the compounding of a settling carbonization column. Avtom. i prib. no.1:18-21 Ja-Mr '65. (MIRA 18:8)

AKSENOVA, G.M., inzh.; ARONINA, Yu.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent

Use of silicon organic compounds for the modification of the hair covering of fur sheep skins. Nauch. trudy MTILP no.26: 85-88 '62. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Kafedra tekhnologii kozhi i mekha Moskovskogo tekhnologicheskogo instituta legkoy promyshlennosti.

AKSENOVA, G. P.

Khlopin, N. Ia., Rafalovich, N.A. and Aksenova, G. P., The maximum on the volt-ampere curves of arsenic. II. Movements around the cathodes during the formation of the maximum on the polarographic curves. p. 1009

It has been established that the apparent similarity of the phenomena in the cases examined is present only at a potential more negative than -1.8V. The process of the formation of a maximum on the volt-amp. curve of arsenic is accompanied by the libration of molecular hydrogen. Moreover, a difference in intensity and constancy of the movements of the electrolyte and the surface of the mercury cathode is dependent upon the time of the falling of the drop.

The Molotov State Pharmaceutical Inst. and the Regional Sanitary-Health Lab.
April 21, 1947

SO: Journal of General Chemistry (USSR) 18 (80) No. 6 (1948)

L 37110-66 EWT(1) GG/GD

ACC NR: AT6006219 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0219/0228

AUTHOR: Aksenova, G. P. 47

ORG: none B+1

TITLE: Setting up universal noncontact switching circuits 25

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Institut avtomatiki i telemekhaniki. Tekhnicheskaya kibernetika (Technical cybernetics). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 219-228

TOPIC TAGS: switching theory, switching circuit, germanium semiconductor, sebcon semiconductor, transistor

ABSTRACT: The author studies the problems associated with setting up noncontact switching circuits made up of semiconductor elements. It is shown that the same switching circuit may be used for measuring low potentials and for switching strong signals. P16 type germanium low-power transistors should be used for setting up weak signal switching circuits. The advantages of these transistors are that they have low resistance in the open position and low residual voltage. P202 and P4 high-power transistors should be used for switching strong signals. In switching, transistors may be used successfully and find a wider application for the signal switching level above one volt. Silicon switching transistors show promise for this use.

Card 1/2

L 37110-66

ACC NR: AT6006219

O

The design of transistorized switching circuits could be made easier if industry produced transistors with standardized values of the switching characteristics. Orig. art. has: 12 figures and 8 formulas.

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 05Nov65 / ORIG REF: 007

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44982

27 1120
27 1220

S/858/62/000/001/004/013
D296/D307

AUTHORS: Aksenova, G. V., Zrada, O. S., Krugovaya, G. N., Oleynik, Ya. V., Starostyuk, A. K., Cherkashchenko, L. N. and Chernogalova, A. G.

TITLE: The influence of radiation upon the phosphorous content and its metabolism in the brain

SOURCE: L'vov. Universytet. Problemna lyaboratoriya radiobiolohiyi. Biologicheskoye deystviye radiatsii, no. 1, 1962, 30-34

TEXT: Frogs were exposed to total body irradiation of 200r (at 10r/min) from a distance of 16 cm. The brains were then investigated 2 hrs, and 2, 5, 7 and 11 days after exposure. 4 hours before decapitation 0.5 ml of aq. $NaH_2P^{32}O_4$ of a dosage of 25 μc per 100 g weight, was administered by intraperitonal injection. The amount of acid-soluble P and its metabolism, the phospholipids and the protein P of the brain were then investigated. Two hours after ex-

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posure, the total P-content in the acid-soluble fraction increased by 12.8% as compared with the control animals. The inorganic P-content increased by 11%, the total protein P by 21%, and the content of phospholipids decreased by 23.7%. These changes were even more marked after 2 days, when the total acid-soluble P fraction increased by 27.1%, out of which the inorganic P increased by 31%, the total protein P by 27.8% and the phospholipid content decreased by 42%. Six days after exposure, the total acid-soluble P fractions had increased up to 46.2% and the inorganic P-content by 87%. At the same time, however, the phospholipid content decreased by 23% and the content of protein P by 18%. Seven days after exposure the total acid-soluble P fraction increased by 50% but the total quantity of inorganic phosphate increased by 11.1% compared with the control animals. The phospholipid content was still decreased by 33% and the total protein P by 30%. 11 days after exposure, the total acid-soluble P fraction was still increased by 45% out of which the inorganic P exceeded the values found in the control animals by 36%, the content of the phospholipids was again increased by

37% and the content of the total protein P decreased by 39%. Thus the acid-soluble P fraction remained increased throughout the experiment, but the changes in protein P and phospholipids moved in opposite directions. After an initial increase in the protein P level a decrease could be observed, whilst the phospholipids showed an increase. Two hours after exposure, the rate of metabolism, as estimated by the relative specific activity of the fractions, showed changes parallel to those in the P content. After 2 - 5 days, the decrease of the specific activity in all fractions indicated a slowing down of the phosphate metabolism which reverted to its normal level after 8 - 12 days. There are 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra fiziologii cheloveka i zhivotnykh L'vovskogo universiteta (Department of Human and Animal Physiology, L'vov University)

KASHKOVSKAYA, Ya.A., kand. khim. nauk; AKSENOVA, G.V., inzh.

Using phenol epoxy adhesives for gluing asbestos cement. Ispol'. gaza v nar. khoz. no.2:36-40 '63. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Laboratoriya nemetallicheskikh materialov Saratovskogo gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo i proyektnogo instituta po ispol'zovaniyu gaza v narodnom khozyaystve.

OBREZHANU, G. [Obrejanu, G.]; MEYYANU, Al. [Maianu, Al.]; AKSENOVA, I.

Investigations in the establishment of agrochemical and soil melioration indices for the characteristics of the fertility of floodlandsoils in the steppe and forest-steppe zone of the Danube Plain. Pochvovedenie no.6:68-78 Je'64 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Geologicheskiy institut Akademii nauk, Rumyniya.

ALEKSEYEV, Konstantin Grigor'yevich,; NAUMOV, V.A.,retsenzent,; AKSENOVA, I.I., red.; KNAKHIN, M.T., tekhn.red.

[Investigating the process of the making of cotton fabric with a linen weave] Issledovanie protsessa formirovaniia khlopchatobumazhnoi tkani polotnianogo perepleteniia. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po legkoi promyshl., 1958. 144 p. (MIRA 11:12)
(Cotton weaving)

KULIGIN, Aleksandr Vasil'yevich; GNEZDEVA, M.F., retsenzent; YATSUN, N.F., retsenzent; KANUNNIKOV, I.V., retsenzent; AKSENOVA, I.I., red.; MEDVEDEV, L.Ya., tekhn.red.

[AT-100-2 and ATK-100 automatic looms] Avtomaticheskie tkatskie stanki AT-100-2 i ATK-100. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po legkoi promyshl., 1958. 265 p.
(Looms) (MIRA 12:3)

ZEVAKIN, L.V.; SIDOROVA, Yu.P., red.; AKSENOVA, I.I., red.; KNAKNIN, M.T., tekhn.red.

[Analysis of loom mechanisms preventing fabric weft defects] Analiz mekhanizmov tkatskogo stanka, preduprezhdaiushchikh poroki tkani po utku. Pod red. IU.P.Sidorova. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po legkoi promyshl., 1959. 78 p. (MIRA 13:9)
(Looms)

BURDIN, Sergey Antonovich [deceased]; NIKITIN, M.N., red.; AKSENOVA, I.I., red.; MEDVEDEV, L.Ya., tekhn.red.

[Technique of the making of weaving designs] Tekhnika postroeniia tkatskogo risunka. Pod red. M.N.Nikitina. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po legkoi promyshl., 1959. 118 p. (MIRA 12:7)

(Weaving)

GAKEL', R.A.; VALYAYEV, R.M.; CHURBANOV, G.V., red.; AKSENOVA, I.I., red.; KHAKNIN, M.T., tekhn.red.

[P-132-Sh spinning machine] Priadil'naia mashina P-132-Sh. Pod red. G.V.Churbanova. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po legkoi promyshl., 1959. 102 p. (MIRA 13:5)
(Spinning machinery)

AKSENOVA, I.I.

KVEK, German Germanovich; ZHENKO, Kira Aleksandrovna; KATULIN, Konstantin Aleksandrovich; KUDRYAVTSEV, D.S., retsenzent; BAKUN, N.K., retsenzent [deceased]; BIRYUKOV, I.D., retsenzent; BAVSTRUKA, N.F., red.; AKSENOVA, I.I., red.; MEDVEDEV, L.Ya., tekhn.red.

[Manufacture of gobelin fabrics] Proizvodstvo gobelenovykh tkanei. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po legkoi promyshl., 1959. 133 p. (MIRA 13:3)
(Jacquard weaving) (Gobelin tapestry)

VASIL'CHENKO, Vasiliy Nikolayevich; NAUMOV, V.A., retsenzent; AKSENOVA, I.I., red.; KNAKHIN, M.T., tekhn.red.

[Investigating the beating-up process] Issledovanie protsessa priboia utka. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po legkoi promyshl., 1959. 157 p. (MIRA 12:12)
(Weaving)

POTYAGALOV, Afanasiy Fedorovich; KAZINOV, A.A., retsenzent; KANUNNIKOV, I.V., retsenzent; AKSENOVA, I.I., red.; KOGAN, V.V., tekhn.red.

[Sizing of warps] Shlikhtovanie osnov. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po legkoi promyshl., 1959. 325 p. (MIRA 13:3)
(Weaving) (Textile finishing)

MYAKINA, Anna Borisovna; TERYUSHNOV, A.V., prof., red.; LEVINSKIY, V.P., dotsent, red.; AKSENOVA, I.I., red.; KNAKNIN, M.T., tekhn.red.

[Mathematical statistics problems as applied to textile investigations] Zadachi po matematicheskoi statistike v primenenii k tekstil'nym issledovaniiam. Pod red. A.V.Teriushnova i V.P.Levinskogo. Moskva, Izd-vo nauchno-tekhn.lit-ry RSFSR, 1960. 144 p. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy khlopkopryadeniya Moskovskogo tekstil'nogo instituta (for Teryushnov). 2. Kafedra matematiki Moskovskogo tekstil'nogo instituta (for Levinskiy).
(Textile research) (Mathematical statistics)

IPPOLITOV, Yakov Yakovlevich; RATTEL' K.N., retsenzent i spetsred.; AKSENOVA, I.I., red.; KNAKNIN, M.T., tekhn.red.

[Effect of air parameters and moisture content of the cotton on spinning] Vliianie parametrov vozdukha i vlazhnosti khlopka na protsess priadeniia. Pod red. K.N.Rattelia. Moskva, Izd-vo nauchno-tekhn.lit-ry RSFSR, 1960. 59 p. (MIRA 14:4)

(Cotton spinning)

SMIRNOV, Vladimir Il'ich; KUTEPOV,O.S., retsenzent; NIKITIN,M.N., retsenzent; AKSENOVA,I.I., red.; KNAKNIN,M.T., tekhn.red.

[Theoretical study of the structure of linen-weave fabrics] Teoreticheskie issledovaniia stroeniia tkani polotnianogo perepleteniia. Moskva, Izd-vo nauchno-tekhn.lit-ry RSFSR, 1960. 99 p.

(MIRA 14:5)

(Weaving) (Textile fabrics)

DYNNIK, S.A., doktor tekhn.nauk, red.; AKSENOVA, I.I., red.;
SHAPENKOVA, T.A., tekhn.red.

[Manual on the weaving of linen fabrics] Spravochnik po l'notkachestvu. Izd.2, perer. i dop. Moskva, Izd-vo nauchno-tekhn.lit-ry RSFSR, 1960. 543 p.
(MIRA 14:4)

(Linen) (Looms)

DAMASKIN, Boris Ivanovich, doktor tekhn. nauk; SIDOROV, Yuriy Pavlovich, SIMAKIN, V.V., retsenzent; AKSENOVA, I.I., red.; SHVETSOV, S.V., tekhn. red.

[Standardization and modernization of weft control mechanisms] Normalizatsiia i modernizatsiia mekhanizmov kontrolia utochnoi niti. Moskva, Izd-vo nauchno-tekhn. lit-ry RSFSR, 1961. 108 p. (MIRA 15:3)

(Looms)

POIARKOV, A.S.; VLADIMIROV, B.M., retsenzent; SMELOVA, N.A., retsenzent; AKSENOVA, I.I., red.; SHAPENKOVA, T.A., tekhn. red.

[General technology of asbestos fiber spinning] Obshchaia tekhnologiia priadeniia asbestovogo volokna. Moskva, Izd-vo nauchno-tekhn. lit-ry RSFSR, 1961. 256 p. (MIRA 15:3)
(Asbestos) (Spinning)

GORDEYEV, Vasiliy Aleksandrovich; NEKRASOV, Konstantin Pavlovich; VOLKOV, Pavel Vasil'yevich; SIMAKIN, V.V., retsenzent; SOKOLOV, A.F., spets. red.; SIDOROV, Yu.P., spets. red; AKSENOVA, I.I., red.; VINOGRADOVA, G.A., tekhn. red.

[Cotton weaving] Khlopkotkachestvo. Moskva, Izd-vo nauchno-tekhn. lit-ry RSFSR, 1961. 517 p. (MIRA 15:1)
(Cotton weaving) (Looms)

KAVALERCHIK, Mark Yakovlevich; MOSHKIN, V.I., spets.red.; AKSENOVA, I.I., red.; KALININA, N.M., red.; ZOLOTAREVA, I.Z., tekhn. red.

[Pneumatic conveying in textile enterprises]Pnevmaticheskii transport na predpriiatiiakh tekstil'noi promyshlennosti. Moskva, Rostekhizdat, 1962. 85 p. (MIRA 15:11)
(Pneumatic conveying)
(Textile industry—Equipment and supplies)

MIZERI, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich; KIRILLIN, V.M., retsenzent; AKSENOVA, I.I., red.; BATYREVA, G.G., tekhn. red.

[Use of metallic ceramics and capillary lubrication in the repair and modernization of textile machinery] Primenenie metallokeramiki i kapillyarnoi smazki pri remonte i modernizatsii tekstil'nogo oborudovaniia. Moskva, Rostekhizdat, 1962. 99 p. (MIRA 16:3)
(Textile machinery--Maintenance and repair)
(Ceramic metals) (Lubrication and lubricants)

KATS, Nikolay Vasil'yevich; ARNAUTOV, P.N., retsenzent; GEKHT, M.R., retsenzent; KALININA, N.M., red.; AKSENOVA, I.I., red.; SHAPENKOVA, T.A., tekhn. red.

[Metallization of textile fabrics]Metallizatsiia tkanei. Moskva, Rostekhizdat, 1962. 169 p. (MIRA 15:9)
(Textile finishing) (Metal spraying)

STAROSKOL'SKIY, A.A.; KUZ'MIN, S.N.; MAL'TSEV, N.D., retsenzent; AKSENOVA, I.I., red.; TRISHINA, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Chemical plants for dyeing and finishing processes] Khimicheskie stantsii krasil'no-otdelochnogo proizvodstva. Moskva, Rostekhizdat, 1962. 185 p. (MIRA 15:11)
(Dyes and dyeing--Apparatus) (Textile finishing)

SEVOST'YANOV, Aleksey Grigor'yevich; GINZBURG, L.N., retsenzent; LEVINSKIY, V.P., retsenzent; AKSENOVA, I.I., red.; KNAKNIN, M.T., tekhn. red.

[Methods for analyzing the irregularities of spinning products; characteristics of random functions and their application] Metody issledovaniia nerovnoty produktov priadeniia; kharakteristiki sluchainykh funktsii i ikh primenenie. Moskva, Rostekhizdat, 1962. 385 p. (MIRA 15:7)

(Spinning)

ALESHIN, Petr Antonovich; AKIMOV, P.S., retsenzent; AKSENOVA, I.I., red.; BATYREVA, G.G., tekhn. red.; VINOGRADOVA, G.A., tekhn. red.

[New technology and equipment for wool and worsted manufacture] Novaia tekhnologiia i oborudovanie sherstotkatskogo proizvodstva. Moskva, Gizlegprom, 1963. 194 p. (MIRA 16:11)

(Woolen and worsted manufacture)

NIKITIN, Mikhail Nikitovich; AKSENOVA, I.I., red.

[Weaving theory based on mathematical principles] Teoriia tkatskikh perepletenii na matematicheskoi osnove. Moskva, Izd-vo "Legkaia industriia," 1964. 451 p. (MIRA 17:6)

AKSANOVA, L.A.; KUCHEROVA, N.F.; ZAGOREVSKIY, V.A.

Derivatives of indole Part 21:Synthesis of some 6H-1,2,3,4,5-tetrahydrithiepino[5,4-b]indoles and their S,S-dioxides. Zhur. org. khim. 1 no. 12:2215-2218 D '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Institut farmakologii i khimioterapii AMN SSSR. Submitted January 5, 1965.

S/078/63/008/002/002/012
B101/B186

AUTHORS: Firsova, T. P., Molodkina, A. N., Morozova, T. G., Aksenova, I. V.

TITLE: Synthesis of sodium peroxocarbonates

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 8, no. 2, 1963, 278 - 284

TEXT: In order to prove the existence of alkali hydroperoxides and to develop a simple method for synthesizing alkali peroxocarbonates, CO_2 was bubbled through concentrated solutions of NaOH and H_2O_2 at low temperatures. The filtrate was washed with ether and dried in air. The ratio NaOH : H_2O_2 was chosen according to the equations $2MOH + H_2O_2 + aq \rightleftarrows M_2O_2 \cdot aq$; $MOH + H_2O_2 \rightleftarrows MOOH + H_2O$ and $MOH + 1.5\ H_2O_2 \longrightarrow MOOH \cdot 0.5\ H_2O_2 + H_2O$. When carefully mixing H_2O_2 with NaOH (ratio: 0.5 : 1), bubbling of CO_2 through the mixture at a temperature from 0 to -15°C lead after 8 - 10 min to dissolution of the initially formed sodium peroxide octahydrate and to the

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sedimentation of a new phase which was identified as $Na_2C_2O_6 \cdot xH_2O$. Depending on the drying conditions, x fluctuated between 0.6 and 14 mole.. The residual 0.6 mole H_2O could not be removed without decomposing the substance. Thermographic analysis pointed to an endothermic effect at 126°C with the total active oxygen being liberated and Na_2CO_3 forming. If the mixing ratio H_2O_2 : NaOH was 1 : 1 $NaOOH \cdot 3H_2O$ was formed first. Bubbling CO_2 through the solution at a temperature between 0 and -20°C lead to the formation of sodium diperoxocarbonate $NaHCO_4 \cdot H_2O$ according to the equation CO_2 + MOOH $\rightarrow MHCO_4$. With the ratio H_2O_2 : NaOH = 1.5 : 1 $NaOOH \cdot 0.5H_2O \cdot 2H_2O$ was formed as intermediate product, as final product also $NaHCO_4 \cdot H_2O$. The formation of the new phase was finished in 20 to 25 min, longer bubbling lead to the decomposition of peroxocarbonate into bicarbonate. The yield of sedimented peroxocarbonate depends on the degree of dilution due to the solubility of this compound. According to the equation $NaOH + CO_2$ + $H_2O_2 \rightarrow NaHCO_4 \cdot H_2O$, the solvent H_2O does not combine in the compound. At

0°C and a ratio of NaOH : H_2O = 1 : 5.5 the yield was 80%, at a ratio of 1 : 23 no sodium diperoxocarbonate was precipitated. This corresponds to a 22% solubility of this compound. A thermographic analysis yielded an endothermic effect at 50°C with a transformation to $Na_2CO_3 \cdot H_2O_2$ whereby only half of the active oxygen was liberated, as well as an exothermic effect at 75°C where the remaining O_2 was liberated and finally an endothermic effect at 100°C caused by dehydration. This thermographic result proves that $NaHCO_4 \cdot H_2O$ is not identical with compounds of equal gross formula, as e.g. $NaHCO_3 \cdot H_2O_2$ or $Na_2C_2O_6 \cdot H_2O_2 \cdot 2H_2O$. $NaHCO_4 \cdot H_2O$ crystallizes in anisotropic needles. There are 4 figures and 6 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N. S. Kurnakova Akademii nauk SSSR, Laboratoriya perekisnykh soyedineniy (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry imeni N. S. Kurnakov of the Academy of Sciences USSR, Laboratory of Peroxide Compounds)

SUBMITTED: May 24, 1962
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S/0000/63/000/000/0119/0127

ACCESSION NR: AT4028334

AUTHOR: Firsova, T. P.; Molodkina, A. N.; Morozova, T. G.; Aksenova, I. V.

TITLE: Investigation of the reaction process of carbon dioxide with alkali solutions of hydrogen peroxide and the synthesis of peroxocarbonates

SOURCE: Soveshchaniye po khimii perekisny*kh soyedineniy. Second, Moscow, 1961. Khimiya perekisny*kh soyedineniy (chemistry of peroxide compounds); Doklady* soveshchaniy. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963, 119-127

TOPIC TAGS: carbon dioxide, hydrogen peroxide, percarbonate synthesis, sodium superoxide, potassium superoxide, water vapor, alkali

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this paper is to explain the principle possibility and conditions of forming percarbonates with the action of carbon dioxide on aqueous alkali solutions of hydrogen peroxide and to confirm the conclusions of previous research relative to the character of the reaction of sodium peroxide and potassium peroxide with water vapor and carbon dioxide. A mixture of aqueous hydroxide solutions (sodium or potassium) and hydrogen peroxide was treated by carbon dioxide. The precipitates obtained were subjected to full quantitative analysis in the general alkali content. The results of the work are presented in tables and

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ACCESSION NR: AT4028334

thermograms. The authors confirm the conclusions of the previous research. A new method of obtaining true percarbohates of alkali metals which are contained in the carbonization of aqueous alkali solutions of hydrogen peroxide is developed. The advantages of the proposed method in comparison with known laboratory methods of producing percarbonates, is contained in the fact that it does not require a complex apparatus, or use of organic solvents as well as preliminary stages for obtaining peroxide as initial substances. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 4 tables and 8 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N.S. Kurnakova AN SSSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 13Dec63 / DATE ACQ: 06Apr64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AT4028335 S/0000/63/000/000/0128/0139

AUTHOR: Mel'nikov, A. Kh.; Firsova, T. P.; Molodkina, A. N.; Morozova, T. G.; Aksenova, I. V.

TITLE: Investigation of the reaction of sodium superoxide and potassium superoxide with water vapor and carbon dioxide and the synthesis of percarbonates

SOURCE: Soveshchaniye po khimii perekisny*kh soyedineniy. Second, Moscow, 1961. Khimiya perekisny*kh soyedineniy (chemistry of peroxide compounds); Doklady* soveshchaniy. Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963, 128-139

TOPIC TAGS: sodium peroxide, potassium peroxide, water vapor, carbon dioxide, percarbonate, percarbonate synthesis, oxygen, water, sodium superoxide, potassium superoxide

ABSTRACT: The authors investigate the reaction of sodium superoxide and potassium superoxide with water vapor and carbon dioxide at a lowered temperature and study the properties of the solid phase of the peroxide type formed in the process of this reaction. The work is divided into two segments: 1) the investigation of reaction process kinetics of sodium and potassium superoxides with water vapor and carbon dioxide in the presence of water vapor and 2) the synthesis and study of properties

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ACCESSION NR: AT4028335

of the peroxide type of solid phases formed in the low temperature reaction of sodium and potassium superoxides with carbon dioxide and water vapor. Diagrams of the illustrations are shown; graphs showing the kinetic curves of oxygen seperation, water vapor and carbon dioxide absorption are presented. Tables presenting the composition of potassium and sodium percarbonates are given. The study of the reaction kinetics shows two directions of the process dependent on the temperature. Within a temperature region of from +10° to -10°C, sodium and potassium superoxides react with water vapor and carbon dioxide, accompanied by a discharge of superoxide oxygen only and the formation of sodium and potassium percarbonates. The intermediate phases of the reaction process of sodium and potassium superoxide with water vapor and carbon dioxide at low temperatures are synthesized. Some of the properties, previously unpublished (thermo-stability, specific weight, hydrolysis, etc.) are studied. Orig. art. has: 4 tables, 9 figures, and 9 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. NS Kurnakova AN SSSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 13Dec63 DATE ACQ: 06Apr64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH NO REF SOV: 017 OTHER: 019

Card 2/2

FIRSOVA, T.P.; MOLODKINA, A.N.; MOROZOVA, T.G.; AKSENOVA, I.V.

Synthesis of potassium peroxydicarbonates. Zhur. neorg. khim. 9 no.5:1066-1071 My '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Laboratoriya perekisnykh soyedineniy Instituta obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii imeni N.S. Kurnakova AN SSSR.

L 21000-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(t) SCTB/IJP(c) JD/DD

ACCESSION NR: AP5025512 UR/0062/65/000/009/1678/1679

541.11+655.39

AUTHOR: Firsova, T. P.; Molodkina, A. N.; Morozova, T. G.; Aksenova, I. V.

TITLE: The melting temperature of potassium superoxide

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 9, 1965, 1678-1679

TOPIC TAGS: potassium superoxide, air regeneration, life support

ABSTRACT: Potassium superoxide (KO_2) is of considerable importance as an agent for regenerating air. In this work, samples containing 89—99% KO_2 and potassium peroxide, carbonate, hydroxide and small amounts of water were subjected to differential thermal analysis. It was found that at atmospheric pressure the melting points of various samples ranged from 490 to 530C. At pressures of 1—2 mm the melting points dropped to 350—415C. In the course of the experiments it was observed that molten potassium superoxide reacts vigorously with the glass walls of the container to form potassium silicate. This reaction is accompanied by evolution of nascent oxygen. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [VS]

ASSOCIATION: Institut obshchey i neorganicheskoy khimii im. N. S. Kurnakova Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of General and Inorganic Chemistry, Academy of Sciences, SSSR)

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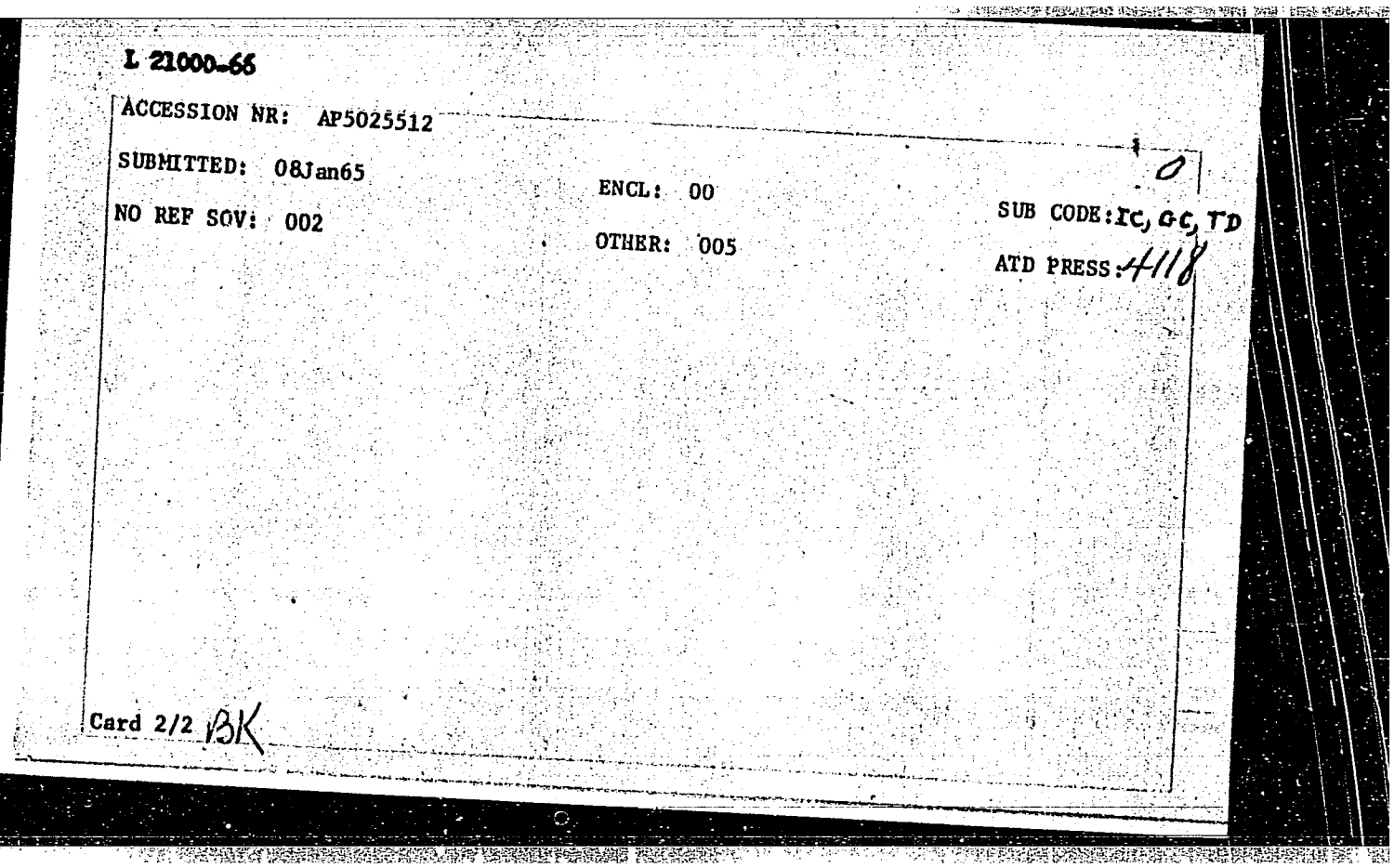

L 21000-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5025512

SUBMITTED: 08Jan65 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: IC, GC, TD

NO REF SOV: 002 OTHER: 005 ATD PRESS: 4118

Card 2/2 BK

L 15495-63 EWP(k)/EWP(q)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD Pf-4 JD/HM
ACCESSION NR: AR3003750 S/0137/63/000/005/E017/E017

SOURCE: RZh. Metallurgiya, Abs.5E108

61

AUTHOR: Makeyev, M. G., Aksenova, L. A.

TITLE: The problem of welding with a vibrating electrode 18

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Mosk. in-ta inzh. zh.-d. transp., vy*p. 160, 1962, 76-86

TOPIC TAGS: welding, vibrating electrode, static tension, viscosity, bending

TRANSLATION: Welding by a vibrating electrode with the aid of an electrode holder of improved construction was investigated. The basic parameters of the welding process and welding quality were determined. It was established that the vibration of the electrode during the welding process leads to a considerable increase in the output and basic strength indices: σ_b in static tension is increased by 5.1%, a_k is increased by 12.2%, and the number of cycles before breakdown in the case of alternating bending increased by 90%.
-V.Klyuchnikova.

DATE ACQ: 21 Jun 63 SUB CODE: ML ENCL: 00

Card 1/1

MAKEYEV, M.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; AKSENOVA, L.A., inzh.

Effect of repeated building up on the structure and mechanical properties of metals in the area of locally roller-treated surfaces and flanges. Trudy MIIT no.160:87-106 '62. (MIRA 16:2)

(Metals--Fatigue) (Electric welding--Testing)

AKSENOVA, L.D., inzhener; TSUKKERMAN, I.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Electron optic scaling in pickup tubes. Tekh.televid no.6:3-17 '56. (MLRA 10:3)
(Television--Transmitters and transmission)

TARANOV, M.T., kand.biologicheskikh nauk; MEL'NIKOVA, T.S., kand. sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; MARKOV, A.K.; AKSENOVA, L.N.; ZAYARKO, I.N.; ANIKEYEV, I.S.; PRIPUTNEV, V.S.

Chemical preservation of forage grain of high moisture content. Zemledelie 8 no.9:53-57 S '60. (MIRA 13:8)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut konevodstva (for Taranov). 2. Vsesoyuznyy institut zhivotnovodstva (for Mel'nikova). 3. Glavnyy agronom 98-go konnogo zavoda Ryazanskoy oblasti (for Markov). 4. Glavnyy vetvrach 98-go konnogo zavoda Ryazanskoy oblasti (for Aksenova). 5. Zaveduyyshchiy zernoskladami 98-go konnogo zavoda Ryazanskoy oblasti (for Zayarko). 6. Nachalnik elevatorno-skladskogo otdela Ryazanskogo upravleniya Khleboproduktov (for Anikeyev). 7. Direktor Rybnovskogo khlebopriyemnogo punkta Ryazanskoy oblasti (for Priputnev).

(Grain--Storage) (Sodium pyrosulfite)